





## MUST CLOSE.

City Counselor Bell Advises the Police Board.

How the Sunday Law Will Be Enforced June 19.

Base Ball Parks, Theaters and Beer-Gardens Must Close.

Official Interpretation of the Sabbath Ordinances and Statutes—Detailed Instructions to the Police Authorities as to Their Duties in the Matter—A Decision of Importance to Numerous Branches of Business—All Work Not of Necessity or Charity Must Cease on Sundays.

When the law of 1887, which allowed St. Louis a free Sunday, was repealed, speculation began as to the effect of this repeal. The saloon-keepers were the most anxious concerning it, and in a meeting appointed a committee to care for their interests. The Police Board not being satisfied that they fully understood their duties in the situation, asked City-Counselor Leverett Bell for an opinion. He rendered it to-day, and to-day the Post-Dispatch presents to its readers the first official interpretation of the Board's duties and what the laws on the ordinance and statute books really mean.

THE OPINION.

To the Honorable Board of Police Commissioners.

GENTLEMEN—The following questions are submitted to me in the letter of your secretary of the 14th ult.

Will it be the duty of the Police Board on and after June 19, 1887, to compel drug-shops, beer-gardens, wine shops and other places where intoxicating liquors are publicly sold to remain closed on Sunday?

And, secondly, will the same action have to be taken as to theaters, base ball parks and other places of amusement?

The 19th day of June, 1887, is mentioned in the above questions, because that day the law passed at the last session of the Legislature will become operative and go into effect. Among the laws referred to is one which repeals an act entitled "An act conferring certain powers to the citizens of St. Louis County," approved March 4, 1887. The act of March 4, 1887, then repealed on and after June 19, 1887, contains the following provisions:

SECTION 1. That the corporate authorities of the different cities in the County of St. Louis shall have the power whenever a majority of the legal voters of the respective cities in said county authorize them to do so to grant permission for the opening of any establishment or establishment within the corporate limits of said cities for the sale of refreshments of any kind (distilled liquors excepted) on any day in the week.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall on a Sunday sell or offer for sale within the corporate limits of said cities any distilled liquors or any composition of which distilled liquors form a part shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 3. The provisions of the first section of this act shall not be construed as authorizing the sale of any article of any day mentioned, except as by law allowed.

Pursuant to the above law, the City of St. Louis adopted an ordinance numbered 4137, approved March 24, 1887, by which it was directed that on and after the first Monday in April following the question whether said city should grant permission for the opening of establishments within the city for the sale of refreshments of any kind distilled liquors excepted) on any day in the week.

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SEC. 3. The provisions of the first section of this act shall not be construed as authorizing the sale of any article of any day mentioned, except as by law allowed.

The rights conferred on the people of St. Louis by the act of March 4, 1887, will cease to exist on June 19, 1887, the day the repealing act goes into effect. These acts owed their existence to a governmental regulation established by the Legislature in 1887 which it was competent for any succeeding Legislature to repeal. Power to repeal a local or special law is given to the State General Assembly by the existing State Constitution.

The law of March 4, 1887, was a local law. It applied only to the County of St. Louis. The repeal having taken place the provisions of the several statutes will be in full force and operation in St. Louis on June 19, 1887 and thenceforward one holding a dramshop license who shall sell or dispose of fermented, vinous or spirituous liquors on Sunday will, under section 4137 of the Revised Statutes, forfeit his license and be incompetent to obtain one for two years thereafter and under section 1887 be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine not exceeding \$50. The method of enforcing the law is to report persons violating its provisions to the prosecuting officers of the Court of Criminal Correction for prosecution by information, or to a Grand Jury for indictment, or to arrest offenders found in the several communities of the state for prosecution.

As to dramshops, beer and wine and other springs.

Howard Price, colored, who was found dead alone in a room at No. 5 Morgan street, yesterday morning, and was taken to the City Hospital, died at that institution at 3:30 this morning.

John Dickey this afternoon set for hearing on the 2nd of the present month the Open-hearing proceeding to set aside the recent election of directors of the St. Louis & San Fran-

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## St. Louis Post-Dispatch

PUBLISHED BY  
THE DISPATCH PUBLISHING CO.  
JOSEPH PULITZER, President.

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## TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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Six months..... 4 00  
Three months..... 2 00  
One month..... 65  
One month (delivered by carrier)..... 15  
By the week (delivered by carrier)..... 15

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## THE WEEKLY.

One year, postage paid..... \$1 00  
Six months, postage paid..... 60  
All business or news letters or telegrams should be addressedPOST-DISPATCH,  
515 and 517 Market street.

## TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Editorial Rooms..... 501  
Business Office..... 523

## THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1887.

Subscribers leaving the city during the summer months can have the POST-DISPATCH mailed to them at regular rates by notifying the carrier or by leaving their address at the office of the POST-DISPATCH, 515 and 517 Market street.

The indications for twenty-four hours, commencing at 3 p.m. to-day, for Missouri are: Fair weather; slight changes in temperature; winds becoming southerly.

The municipal revenue of St. Louis is a tight fit. A sale of municipal franchises would ease it comfortably.

The President has been much annoyed by the black files in the Adirondacks, but there is no mention that any of them was named TUTTLE.

The request of the Merchants' Terminal people for a franchise furnishes the Mayor with a fine opportunity to help out the city's finances by asking the Terminal Company to bid for its franchise.

The Republican Club of New York has reassured the party by the statement that the Irish Republicans who voted for BLAINE at the last election will vote for him again. This and the fact that BLAINE has put the ocean between himself and BURCHARD shows that the Blaine boom is mindful of small things.

In the competition between Messrs. SCULLIN and TREDWAY for a cable franchise in the Southwestern quarter of the city a curious state of public feeling has been revealed. Those who have had experience of TREDWAY insist that the franchise shall be given to SCULLIN while those who have had the melancholy pleasure of trying Mr. SCULLIN's lines insist that the franchise shall be given to TREDWAY. In such a division of public opinion the only fair decision is to put the franchise up at auction.

The speculative purchases of real estate in St. Louis are as yet confined to vacant property, but there is room for speculation in improved property at prevailing prices. There have been during the past twelve months numerous sales of improved business property, the rental of which represented from thirteen to fifteen per cent of the selling price. Any such disparity between cost and revenue is abnormal, and we doubt if it exists in any other city. All that is needed to remove the anomaly is the introduction of foreign capital here for investment in real estate.

The only thing worse than the extravagance which has prevailed in the management of the St. Louis public schools is the retrenchment as it is proposed by the Committee. The report admits that the teaching of German is an addition to the public school course of which the expense is out of proportion to other studies, and the only remedy proposed for this is to remove the English teachers in order to make the whole system still further subservient to the teaching of German. If the Committee will continue its researches it will discover that drawing and music are costly humbugs, and we presume that on the same theory it will recommend further removals of teachers of the English branches in order to save money to spend on drawing and music.

It is painful to read that the Missouri Press Association, which meets only once a year, felt called on yesterday at its annual meeting to pass a resolution condemning the anti-free-pass bill. It is true that a subsequent dictate of prudence impelled the Association to reconsider the resolution and to table it, but it was too late. The mischief had been done and notice had been given to all the railroad managers and lobbyists of the State that the country editors are at heart dead-heads and supporters of dead-headism. We expected better things from an Association which has each year for twenty years refreshed itself with able and convincing essays and addresses on the dignity of the editor's position and on the beauty of independence in journalism.

It is reported at Harrisburg that \$75,000 was paid to the men who engineered the fraud by which the State revenue bill was prevented from becoming a law after it had passed both Houses by an aggregate vote of 11 to 1. As the fraud, if consummated, will save the interested corporations \$2,000,000 in taxes before another Legislature will be in session to re-enact the assassinated bill, they can well afford to pay.

\$75,000 to the men who worked the trick for them. But as its success depends upon the refusal of the Governor to reconvene the Legislature, they could hardly afford to pay the \$75,000 unless assured of the Governor's firmness in confirming the fraud. His part of the service rendered to them is worth not less than \$1,000,000 if the other part is worth \$75,000.

## THE NEW HAMPSHIRE MUDDLE.

The New Hampshire Legislature is about to exercise its undisputed right to elect a Senator to take the seat now held by Mr. CHENY, appointed by the Governor in place of AUSTIN W. FIFE, deceased. But it is proposed not only to elect for the remainder of the term, which ends March 3, 1888, but for the full six-year term, which begins March 4, 1889. Ex-Secretary CHANDLER, who is himself a candidate for the position, insists that the Legislature last session before the close of a Senatorial term clearly has the authority to elect a Senator for the succeeding term, because the New Hampshire Legislature elected in the November preceding the close of the Senatorial terms do not meet till the following June.

As the law of Congress expressly provides that the election for a Senatorial term shall be by the Legislature chosen before the preceding term ended, CHANDLER's position is in direct conflict with the law. Hitherto its plain mandate has been respected in New Hampshire, and it has been customary for the Governor to fill the vacancy intervening between the beginning of the term on the 4th of March and the meeting of the Legislature in June following. A decision of the State Supreme Court six years ago took the ground that it could not have been the intention of Congress to create a vacancy, and that therefore the Federal law might be ignored, but the Legislature has never acted upon this decision. It is the New Hampshire law that creates the vacancy by postponing the meeting of the Legislature expressly authorized by Federal law to elect the Senator. The fact that in a Legislature of nearly 350 members the Republicans have a majority of only ten on joint ballot admissions them that the next one will probably be Democratic. That is why the present Legislature is urged to usurp the functions expressly conferred by law on its successor.

To prevent a too protracted suspension of popular influence on the Senate the Federal Constitution provides for the election of one-third of the Senators every two years. That these elections may not be too remote from the people the Federal law provides that each Senatorial term shall be fixed by the State Legislature elected last before the beginning of that term. If that law is not to be disobeyed for the first time, the New Hampshire Senator for the term beginning March 4, 1889, will be chosen by the Legislature elected in November, 1888, and not by the Legislature elected in November, 1886. Instead of violating or ignoring the Federal law, New Hampshire should change her own law, and let the Legislature elected in November, 1888, meet in January, 1889, as in other States.

## A GOVERNOR'S DILEMMA.

If Gov. BEAVER's continues firm in refusing to call the Legislature together again for the purpose of correcting that fatal technicality in the unsigned revenue bill, he will simply make himself a consenting party to the consummation of a palpable and monstrous fraud which cannot be consummated without his willful aid and consent. The bill itself was the correction of a former legislative fraud by which the corporations of the State had been cheating other tax-payers out of a million dollars a year till the people would stand it no longer. Though it was a bill to do a simple act of justice in the way of equalizing taxation, it had attracted more attention and been the subject of more discussion than any other measure before the Legislature. In its progress it was closely watched by press and people, and it is preposterous to say that the failure of the President pro tem. of the Senate to sign it was an accident or an oversight. Such accidents do not happen to bills passed by one house unanimously, and with but few negative votes in the other, unless the "accident" implies "boodle" for somebody. A mistake which is the repetition of an outrageous fraud and which is plainly intended to perpetuate a wrong, and to unjustly divert \$1,000,000 a year from the pockets of other tax-payers to the coffers of corporations, is scarcely conceivable. But whether it was by accident or design that this bill was sent to the Governor uncorrected, it rests with him to say whether the people shall be cheated out of the benefits of the measure or not. If the mistake is not corrected he alone will be blamed for the success of a fraud worth \$2,000,000 to corporation tax-payers in the next two years. He will make himself responsible for the failure of a measure he pretended to favor. Between a Governor who would do such a wrong for nothing and one who would do it only for a share of the "swag," there is not much room for preference.

## Gould's Campaign Tip.

From the Philadelphia Record. Not \$25,000, but \$75,000 or thereabouts, was given by Jay Gould to John J. O'Brien for the purpose of producing certain effects on the ballot-box in New York in 1884. Mr. Gould himself, when interrogated on the subject, declined to say what was the precise amount in question, and Mr. O'Brien, for reasons of his own, has been quite reticent. This sum was in addition to the check which Mr. Gould put under his plate at the famous anti-slavery Delmonico Banquet as a contribution to the Blaine campaign fund. These revelations may be of future use since indications are not lacking that Mr. Gould and his confederates will have a larger personal stake in the next election for President than they ever had before in a similar event.

"the entire management." This gentle and elegant invitation would induce almost any one to go to Shelbyville and enjoy "an old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth," but further up the invitation adds that "Shelbyville is determined to have a "prize fight on the Fourth of July between 'JAKE KILRAN and CHARLEY MITCHELL,' two noted pugilists of the East," and at this point interest in the invitation gives way to a strong desire to call in the police.

The glorious Fourth is shorn of much of its ancient glory, but when it is degraded to the base uses of a prize fight it is time for patriotism to call a halt.

## A Sore-Eyed Mourner.

From the Charleston News and Courier.

It has pleased Mr. John Sherman, for purposes of his own, to divide the people of the United States into two parties—Republicans and Confederates. Among the latter are the Northern Democrats, who are declared by Mr. Sherman to be dominated by what he calls "the Confederate idea." The Democratic party, he says in so many words, is "the left wing of the new Confederate army." There is no difficulty, of course, in understanding what Mr. Sherman dwells on the name "Confederate." He is a politician first and an American last; a partisan by nature and a patriot by profession. His political fortunes depend largely on keeping alive the sectional prejudices which, he fears, will speedily die out if not fanned into flame. "Confederate," he thinks, is a good name to conjure with. The times change, but he is unchanged. They who are once Federal and Confederates are now fellow-citizens—equals in citizenship, equals in rights and opportunities, equals in love of country. The past is merged in the present; the present is bright with the hopes and promises of the future. Only a few sore-eyed mourners recall what every one else is trying to forget, or has forgotten. Mr. Sherman died twenty-two years. He stands by his grave and, with an exceeding loud and bitter cry, with his face ever toward the White House, cries that it yet lives.

## Wives.

John Huskin. A judicious wife is always nipping off from her husband's moral nature little twigs that are growing in the wrong direction. She keeps him in shape by pruning. If you say anything silly she will affectionately style you so. If you declare that you will do some absurd thing she will find some way of preventing you from doing it. And by far the chief part of all the common sense there is in the world belongs to women. The wisest things a man commonly does are those which his wife counsels him to do. A wife is a grand wielder of the moral pruning-knife. If Johnson's wife had lived there would have been no hoarding up of orange peel, no touching all the posts in walking along the street, no eating and drinking with disgusting velocity. If Oliver Goldsmith had been married he never would have worn that memorable and ridiculous coat, Whenever you find a man whom you know little about oddly dressed, taking absurdly or exhibiting eccentricity of manner, make sure he is an unattached man, for the unmarried are bound to the little shorts pared away. In married men. Wives have much more sense than their husbands. The wife's advice is like the ballast that keeps the ship steady.

Tooting the War Trump. From the New York World. We had supposed, from reading the Republican papers and platforms, that "organized resistance to the laws" was put down and the "rebels" routed, reconstructed and restored to the Union during the four years of war and the twenty years of subsequent administration by that party. But if we mistook, and if disloyalty is still organized and rebellion rampant, the Republicans made the monumental failure of the age in their attempt, and it would be of course be the sheerest folly to call them back to the power which they wielded with such impotence and failure for nearly a quarter of a century. We sincerely trust that the Tribune will not take advantage of the President's absence in the wilderness to call on the troops and inaugurate another "To Richmond" campaign. Will it not kindly grant an audience long enough to admit a joint discussion of the question whether a Southern man can prove his "loyalty" in any way besides swearing eternal and unquestioned allegiance to the Republican party?

## More About Wages.

From the Boston Herald. A Western paper takes up the wages question, and shows that the difference between the rates of wages paid in different States of the country is as great as that between the average rate of the country and the "pioneer" labor of Europe, of which so much is said. The annual wages paid by manufacturers averaged in 1880, according to the census returns, \$88.25 per hand employed, thus being \$1.78 in Kentucky, and \$16.34 in North Carolina. In no two States were they the same, even in like industries. In Michigan the rate was \$20 below the average for the whole country, and in Minnesota about \$60 above. The difference in wages paid by the various manufacturers of the State had been \$1.78 in Kentucky, and \$16.34 in North Carolina. In no two States were they the same, even in like industries. In Michigan the rate was \$20 below the average for the whole country, and in Minnesota about \$60 above. 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## LODGE NOTICES.

**IVY COUNCIL**, No. 1067, American Legion of Honor, meets every evening at 8 p.m. at the corner of 11th and Franklin avs. Companions of sister councils are invited to attend. **MRS. H. B. HUTSON**, Commander. **Mrs. ANNIE M. PAGE**, Secretary.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

## Clerks and Salesmen.

**WANTED**—To represent, in Colorado or other Western States, some manufacturer or business, to be had at a low price. **Geo. C. Clarke, Jr.**, Fort Lapin, Col. 67.

## Miscellaneous.

**WANTED**—By a man that understands his business, work in farm or in city; understands care of horses, good milker, sober and reliable. **Act A 18**, this office.

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

## Stenographers.

**WANTED**—A young man of from 16 to 20 who has a few savings, who is good, to take a clerical position in an important city office at a salary of \$300 a month. **Address**, immediately, **G. S. 15**, this office.

## Clerks and Salesmen.

**WANTED**—Two good city salesmen; \$20 required. **W. 201 Pine st.**, room 5.

**WANTED**—A good grocery clerk; with references. **Apply** at **J. H. Stickerberg**, 3301 Missouri av. 54.

**WANTED**—Any young man to assist at shipping and receiving, manufacturing house; wages steady. **Address D 19**, this office.

## The Trades.

**WANTED**—Six brick masons at Park and Grant st. **W. 1015 Chestnut**, room 10.

**WANTED**—Two brick sign painters. **Apply** at **W. L. McGinnis**, 214 N. 7th st.

**WANTED**—Carpenters. **Apply** to **J. Merton**, w. corner Cabanne and Goodfellow avs.

**WANTED**—A buselman at the St. Louis Clothing Company, 11th and Chestnut. **Address** required.

**WANTED**—Two good carpenters this evening. **Eleventh and Newhouse st.**, G. Knapp.

**WANTED**—First-class carriage blacksmith at Milburn's Carriage Factory, 7th and Cass.

**WANTED**—An experienced sign painter on **locally**. **Apply** at **Hamilton-Brown Showroom**.

**WANTED**—12 good brick layers in Nashville, Tenn.; wages, \$4 per day. **W. G. Bush** & Co. 58.

**WANTED**—A neat German girl, 15 and 17 years of age, to assist in general housework. **4240 Prairie** av.

**WANTED**—A good girl for general housework in a small family; **1717 N. 11th**.

**WANTED**—A girl to do general housework in a small family; **11th and Locust**.

**WANTED**—Good girl of 12 to nurse and assist with light housework. **No. 2007 Wash** st.

**WANTED**—A German girl for general housework; **2314 Market st.**, middle door, up-stairs.

**WANTED**—A girl for general housework; **reference** **2202 Thomas** st.

**WANTED**—A young girl for general housework in a small family. **Apply** 2226 Ritter av.

**WANTED**—A good servant girl to assist in general housework. **1717 N. 11th**.

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F. W. GUERIN, Photographer,  
TWELFTH AND WASHINGTON AV.,  
Will make you a Life-Size Crayon in an  
Ornamental Frame, Complete for \$15.

## CITY NEWS.

Shop in the Morning!

Say we, and say all who have participated in the early morning races at D. Crawford & Co.'s great world's mart!! Every department in the great Broadway bazaar pays tribute to the morning boom!! See the zephyrs, shawls, See the prints, the satins, the silks, the curtains, the parasols, the—the—but what enumerate? Go and see for yourself.

## FOLDING BEDS

In great variety and at exceedingly low prices at the factory and retail saleroom of the Guernsey Furniture Company, corner Locust and Third streets—\$25, \$35, \$40, \$50, \$60 to \$175.

Dr. E. C. Chase,  
92 Olive street. Set of teeth, \$3.

Dr. WHITTIER, 617 St. Charles, cures diseases of indiscipline, indulgences. Call or write.

PRIVATE mat-skills treated and med-  
cines furnished. Dr. Dinsbear, 54 Pine st.

## THE NORWEGIAN SYNOD.

Report of the Election Accepted—The Sem-  
inary Controversy.

STROUGHTON, Wis., June 9.—In the Norwegian Synod the report of the judges of election was accepted. The result showed that 365 votes had been cast, 241 for the Missouri candidates, and 123 for the anti-Missourians.

The Synod organized as the Luther College Corporation, which consists of the voting members of the Synod, and selected officers. Several committees reported to the Synod the most important were the reports of the committee appointed to investigate the organization of the anti-Missionary Seminary at Northfield, Minn., and the Synod found it last fall by the anti-Missourians, and the Metropolitans, 2, 11 hits and 1 error, and the Metropolitans, 9, 9 hits and 6 errors. Lon Knicht, the umpire, fined Comiskey \$75 in the seventh inning for talking too freely.

## THE ATHLETIC PURCHASE.

VON DER AHE'S DEAL SAID TO BE PART OF  
THE CONSOLIDATION PLAN.

## CITY NEWS.

Shop in the Morning!

A dispatch from New York this morning says that President Von der Ahe, who, with the Brown Stocking Club, arrives in Philadelphia to-morrow, will in all probability complete the big deal for half-ownership of the Athletics, the first news of which was published in the POST-DISPATCH some weeks ago.

Mr. Von der Ahe says that if the deal be consummated will strengthen the Athletic team by transferring Latham, King and Hudson to their ranks, and for Seward and Lyons. If Mr. Von der Ahe has decided upon this move he has done so since he left this city, for when first speaking of the matter he made no mention of any intention on his part to allow any of the champions to go out of St. Louis.

It is said in certain quarters that the purchase of a half-interest in the Athletic Club by Mr. Von der Ahe is part of the big scheme which has been maturing for some time past, looking to the consolidation of the best clubs in the American and National Associations and the sunrise is not very far from right. President Von der Ahe is known to be in co-operation with the rest of the managers interested in the formation of the new league, but for prudential reasons he is unwilling to talk freely about the matter.

## Redeeming Themselves.

The Browns yesterday began to redeem themselves for their recent bad work with the M. A. A. by defeating that club in a rather lopsided score. The batteries were King and Bushong, 2, 11 hits and 1 error, and the Metropolitans, 9, 9 hits and 6 errors. Lon Knicht, the umpire, fined Comiskey \$75 in the seventh inning for talking too freely.

## BALL GAMES Yesterday.

Association: At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 11; Cleveland, 5. At Philadelphia—Athletics, 5; Cincinnati, 4. Afternoon game—Cincinnati, 9; Athletics, 2. At Baltimore—Baltimore, 13; Louisville, 2. At Indianapolis—Chicago, 8; Indianapolis, 3. At Washington—Washington, 6; Boston, 2. At Philadelphia—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 4.

## THE PITCHER'S ART.

How the "Curve" and "Shoot" were Discovered and Developed.

It was by slow stages that the present high standing of the pitcher's art was attained, remarks a writer in a Boston paper. Arthur Cummings, a Brooklyn youth, was the first to bring into use the out-curve. He was known as the boy wonder, back in '69, with the Stars of Brooklyn. I have heard him tell how he first discovered the curve. He was pitching against a picked nine one day, and in the ball curving. He had no difficulty in striking the ball out, but went home that night and tried to study out the phenomenon. The next day he invited his friends over to see the work. They laughed at him, and when he had convinced them that he could accomplish what he claimed, he failed, as no doubt in his anxiety, to get the ball over, and a very little curve can be got on a speeded-up pitched ball. He was not disappointed, however, but went out with his catcher the next day and left him out. A curve came from a certain twist he gave his wrist. He worked hard at it, and then astonished the scientific world. Cummings was the first to use the curve, kind, much like Capo, of the St. Louis Browns, and the famous Avery, the famous Yale pitcher, discovered the "in-shoot." I don't think he could serve it, and his again, never saw him do it. And his again, never saw him do it. His effectiveness was handicapped by the inability of his catcher to hold it. The next day, he was the most difficult ball to handle, for in those days the catchers were not protected with gloves or masks. Fred Nichols, better known as "Ned," with a pick nine, made a great drop ball, his pitching was very graceful, and his curve was the best kind, much like Capo, of the St. Louis Browns.

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